09886197

NEWS 9 Jul 12 BEILSTEIN enhanced with new display and select options, resulting in a closer connection to BABS
NEWS 10 Jul 30 BEILSTEIN on STN workshop to be held August 24 in conjunction with the 228th ACS National Meeting
NEWS 11 AUG 02 IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS 12 AUG 02 CAplus and CA patent records enhanced with European and Japan Patent Office Classifications
NEWS 13 AUG 02 STN User Update to be held August 22 in conjunction with the 228th ACS National Meeting
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NEWS EXPRESS JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 APRIL 2004
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:23:59 ON 08 AUG 2004

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Aug 6, 2004 (20040806/UP).

=> file caplus

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	0.27

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Aug 2004 VOL 141 ISS 7
FILE LAST UPDATED: 6 Aug 2004 (20040806/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s isoptera
L1          571 ISOPTERA

=> s l1 and termites
           2133 TERMITES
L2          326 L1 AND TERMITES

=> s coptotermes formosanus
            432 COPTOTERMES
            409 FORMOSANUS
L3          348 COPTOTERMES FORMOSANUS
                  (COPTOTERMES(W)FORMOSANUS)

=> s l3 and l2
L4           70 L3 AND L2

=> d ll4 67-70 ibib hitstr abs
'LL4' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

The following are valid formats:

ABS --------- GI and AB
ALL --------- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS -------- AI, PRAI
BIB --------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN --------- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
DALL -------- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX -------- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM --------- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB -------- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND --------- Indexing data
IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
              SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
              e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD --------- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
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IALL -------- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

HIT --------- Fields containing hit terms
HITIND ------ IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:23:59 ON 08 AUG 2004)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:24:02 ON 08 AUG 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:24:26 ON 08 AUG 2004
L1 571 S ISOPTERA
L2 326 S L1 AND TERMITES
L3 348 S COPTOTERMES FORMOSANUS
L4 70 S L3 AND L2

=> d l4 65-70 ibib hitstr abs

L4 ANSWER 65 OF 70 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:529106 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:129106
TITLE: Effect of molybdenum and tungsten compounds on the survival of **Coptotermes formosanus** Shiraki (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae) in laboratory experiments
AUTHOR(S): Yoshimura, Tsuyoshi; Tsunoda, Kunio; Nishimoto, Koichi

09886197

CORPORATE SOURCE: Wood Res. Inst., Kyoto Univ., Uji, 611, Japan
SOURCE: Material und Organismen (1987), 22(1), 47-56
CODEN: MTOGAF; ISSN: 0025-5270
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Effects of Mo and W compds. on the termite C. formosanus were examined Na molybdate and Na tungstate were effective in diminishing the activity of C. formosanus, though the compds. acted very slowly. They caused 100% mortality of C. formosanus workers after feeding on 5% treated filter paper for only one day. The slow-action of the compds. may indicate their suitability for the bait-block technique of controlling termite attacks. A remarkable discoloration of the abdomen was observed with **termites** fed on the Na molybdate-treated filter papers and wood blocks.

L4 ANSWER 66 OF 70 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:209438 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:209438
TITLE: Characterization of slow-acting insecticides for the remedial control of the Formosan subterranean termite (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae)
AUTHOR(S): Su, Nan Yao; Tamashiro, Minoru; Haverty, Michael I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Entomol., Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, 96822, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1987), 80(1), 1-4
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A method is described to exam. time trends in mortality of the Formosan subterranean termite, **Coptotermes formosanus**, exposed to insecticides. Slow-acting toxicants required a longer time to kill **termites** at low concns. than at high concns. The level of mortality and the speed of death were dependent on concentration With acute toxicants, the time required to kill **termites** was similar at high or low concns., while the mortality levels were concentration-dependent. This speed of death at various concns. of an insecticide can be quantified for comparison purposes using the proposed effective lethal time 90% (ELT90), defined as the amount of time required for an insecticide to kill 90% of the treated individuals within a maximum 14-day span. Slow-acting toxicants were characterized by ELT90 values than spanned a broad range of time, while acute toxicants exhibited a narrow range of ELT90 values.

L4 ANSWER 67 OF 70 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:41525 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:41525
TITLE: Evaluation of two insect growth regulators for the bait-block method of subterranean termite (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae) control
AUTHOR(S): Jones, Susan C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: South. Forest Exp. Stn., U.S. Dep. Agric., Gulfport, MS, 39505, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1984), 77(5), 1086-91
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The exptl. insect growth regulators fenoxycarb (Ro 13-5223) [72490-01-8] and 2-[p-(m-fluorophenoxy)phenoxy]ethyl ethylcarbamate (Ro 16-1295) [85983-12-6] were effective in the bait-block technique because they caused superfluous intercaste production without adversely affecting feeding of Reticulitermes virginicus and **Coptotermes formosanus** . For R. virginicus, nos. of nonfunctional intercastes exceeded 50% at 4 wk and survival was significantly reduced at 6 wk. Larvae, workers,

nymphs, and alates of this species developed morphol. abnormalities. At 6 wk, nos. of C. formosanus intercastes reached 50%, but significant mortality was not observed Differences in food substrate altered C. formosanus intercaste development; intercastes occurred on treated wood blocks but not on treated α-cellulose.

L4 ANSWER 68 OF 70 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:565481 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:165481
TITLE: Structure-activity relationships among aromatic analogs of trail-following pheromone of subterranean **termites**
AUTHOR(S): Prestwich, Glenn D.; Eng, Waisi; Deaton, Ellen; Wichern, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., State Univ. New York, Stony Brook, NY, 11794, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Ecology (1984), 10(8), 1201-17
CODEN: JCECD8; ISSN: 0098-0331
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A series of 12 substituted (Z)-4-phenyl-3-buten-1-ol (PBO) [20047-19-2] derivs. were synthesized and evaluated for trail-following activity in 5 species of subterranean **termites** in the genera Coptotermes, Prorhinotermes, Reticuitermes, and Schedorhinotermes (**Isoptera** :Rhinotermitidae). The unsubstituted parent PBO was the most active for all species, and electron-withdrawing and electron-donating groups both reduced potency. Sensitivity to substitution in the ortho position suggests steric inhibition of binding by the 2'-substituted analogs. Different sensitivities to these pheromone analogs were found among the 5 species, with R. flavipes and S. lamanianus showing the highest level of trail-following activity for the PBO analogs.

L4 ANSWER 69 OF 70 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:47005 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:47005
TITLE: Effects of a dye, Sudan Red 7B, on the Formosan subterranean termite, **Coptotermes formosanus** Shiraki (**Isoptera** :Rhinotermitidae)
AUTHOR(S): Su, Nan Yao; La Fage, Jeffery P.; Esenther, Glenn R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Entomol., Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA, 70803, USA
SOURCE: Material und Organismen (1983), 18(2), 127-33
CODEN: MTOGAF; ISSN: 0025-5270
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Sudan Red 7B [6368-72-5], was selected as a candidate marking material for studying the population dynamics of the Formosan subterranean termite, C. formosanus. Its effect on survival and persistence in **termites** was investigated. Almost 100% of the workers that had been allowed to feed on absorbent pads containing 2% (weight/weight) dye for 3 to 9 days and 4% dye
for 3 days, retained visible coloration 1 mo after being removed from the source of dye. **Termites** from these treatments also exhibited the lowest mortality, ca. 10%. All **termites** from treatments with higher concns. and/or longer exposure time retained the visible marking 1 mo after the transfer, but, they exhibited higher mortality, i.e. 20-70%. Compared with workers, soldiers exposed to the dye generally exhibited higher mortality than workers and the coloration was less distinctive.

L4 ANSWER 70 OF 70 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:210129 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:210129
TITLE: Juvenile hormone analogs; effects on the soldier caste differentiation in **termites** (**Isoptera**)
AUTHOR(S): Hrdy, Ivan; Krecek, Jan; Zuskova, Zdena
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prague, Czech.
SOURCE: Vestnik Ceskoslovenske Spolecnosti Zoologicke (1979), 43(4), 260-9
CODEN: VCSZA4; ISSN: 0042-4595
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB By treating orphaned-grown larvae (or pseudergates) of **termites** with juvenile hormones (JHs) or with JH analogs (JHAs), the development of presoldier and(or) soldier intercastes was induced. In screening tests with Reticulitermes lucifugus santonensis and Prorhinotermes simplex, JH III [22963-93-5] and JHAs hydroprene [41096-46-2], 11-chloro-3,7,11-trimethyl-2-dodecenoate [25001-79-0], and tetrahydrofuryl analog of methoprene [73618-62-9] were most active. The soldier-caste formation by JHs and JHAs was proved in Kalotermes flavicollis, Cryptotermes brevis, Neotermes castaneus, N. jouteli, Zootermopsis angusticollis, Z. nevadensis, R. lucifugus santonensis, P. simplex and **Coptotermes formosanus.** The formation of presoldiers was demonstrated in very early instars: for R. lucifugus from 3rd-instar larvae and for P. simplex from 2nd-instar larvae. Treatments of starting colonies of Z. nevadensis and that of colonies of P. simplex in natural conditions failed. The use of synthetic JHs and JHAs in caste determination and social homeostasis studies, and the promise of JHAs in social insects control is discussed.

=>
=> s imidacloprids
L5 2 IMIDACLOPRIDS

=> s l4 and l5
L6 0 L4 AND L5

=> s l4 and pests
8364 PESTS
L7 1 L4 AND PESTS

=> d l7

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:423343 CAPLUS
DN 135:15446
TI Wood preservatives containing specific plants and insect control of wood
IN Yoshida, Shinji
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001158009	A2	20010612	JP 1999-342953	19991202

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JP 3326148 B2 20020917
PRAI JP 1999-342953 19991202

=> s l4 and wood
145823 WOOD
L8 20 L4 AND WOOD

=> d l8 15-20

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1993:575821 CAPLUS
DN 119:175821
TI Efficacy of chlorothalonil as a **wood** preservative against the Formosan subterranean termite
AU Grace, J. Kenneth; Laks, Peter E.; Yamamoto, Robin T.
CS Dep. Entomol., Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, 96822-2271, USA
SO Forest Products Journal (1993), 43(1), 21-4
CODEN: FPJOAB; ISSN: 0015-7473
DT Journal
LA English

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1993:75334 CAPLUS
DN 118:75334
TI Termiticidal effects of a glycol borate **wood** surface treatment
AU Grace, J. Kenneth; Yamamoto, Robin T.
CS Dep. Entomol., Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, 96822-2271, USA
SO Forest Products Journal (1992), 42(11-12), 46-8
CODEN: FPJOAB; ISSN: 0015-7473
DT Journal
LA English

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1991:201730 CAPLUS
DN 114:201730
TI Laboratory evaluation of two slow-acting toxicants against Formosan and eastern subterranean **termites** (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae)
AU Su, Nan Yao; Scheffrahn, Rudolf H.
CS Ft. Lauderdale Res. Educ. Cent., Ft. Lauderdale, FL, 33314, USA
SO Journal of Economic Entomology (1991), 84(1), 170-5
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DT Journal
LA English

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1988:108090 CAPLUS
DN 108:108090
TI Structure/activity relationships of 2-haloalkanoic acids and their esters as antitermitic agents against Formosan subterranean **termites** (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae)
AU Scheffrahn, Rudolf H.; Su, Nan Yao
CS Inst. Food Agric. Sci., Univ. Florida, Fort Lauderdale, FL, 33314, USA
SO Journal of Economic Entomology (1987), 80(2), 312-16
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DT Journal
LA English

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

09886197

AN 1987:529106 CAPLUS
DN 107:129106
TI Effect of molybdenum and tungsten compounds on the survival of **Coptotermes formosanus** Shiraki (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae) in laboratory experiments
AU Yoshimura, Tsuyoshi; Tsunoda, Kunio; Nishimoto, Koichi
CS Wood Res. Inst., Kyoto Univ., Uji, 611, Japan
SO Material und Organismen (1987), 22(1), 47-56
CODEN: MTOGAF; ISSN: 0025-5270
DT Journal
LA English

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1985:41525 CAPLUS
DN 102:41525
TI Evaluation of two insect growth regulators for the bait-block method of subterranean termite (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae) control
AU Jones, Susan C.
CS South. Forest Exp. Stn., U.S. Dep. Agric., Gulfport, MS, 39505, USA
SO Journal of Economic Entomology (1984), 77(5), 1086-91
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DT Journal
LA English

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FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:24:02 ON 08 AUG 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:24:26 ON 08 AUG 2004
L1 571 S ISOPTERA
L2 326 S L1 AND TERMITES
L3 348 S COPTOTERMES FORMOSANUS
L4 70 S L3 AND L2
L5 2 S IMIDACLOPRIDS
L6 0 S L4 AND L5
L7 1 S L4 AND PESTS
L8 20 S L4 AND WOOD

=> s l14 and wood
32 LL4
145823 WOOD
L9 0 LL4 AND WOOD

=> ss l4 and wood
145823 WOOD
L10 20 L4 AND WOOD

=> d l10 14-20 ibib hitsts abs
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CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
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IND --------- Indexing data
IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
              SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
              e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD --------- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL -------- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

HIT --------- Fields containing hit terms
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              containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

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an arrow prompt (=>).  Examples of formats include: TI; TI,AU; BIB,ST;
TI,IND; TI,SO.  You may specify the format fields in any order and the
information will be displayed in the same order as the format
specification.

All of the formats (except for SAM, SCAN, HIT, HITIND, HITRN, HITSTR,
FHITSTR, HITSEQ, FHITSEQ, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC
to view a specified Accession Number.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):end

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     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:24:02 ON 08 AUG 2004
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     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:24:26 ON 08 AUG 2004
L1          571 S ISOPTERA
L2          326 S L1 AND TERMITES
L3          348 S COPTOTERMES FORMOSANUS
L4           70 S L3 AND L2
L5            2 S IMIDACLOPRIDS
L6            0 S L4 AND L5
L7            1 S L4 AND PESTS
L8           20 S L4 AND WOOD
L9            0 S LL4 AND WOOD
L10          20 SS L4 AND WOOD

=> s l10 15-20 ibib hitstr abs
MISSING OPERATOR L10 15-20
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d  l10 15-20 ibib hitstr abs

L10  ANSWER 15 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1993:575821  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          119:175821
TITLE:                    Efficacy of chlorothalonil as a wood
                          preservative against the Formosan subterranean termite
AUTHOR(S):                Grace, J. Kenneth; Laks, Peter E.; Yamamoto, Robin T.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Dep. Entomol., Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, 96822-2271,
                          USA
SOURCE:                   Forest Products Journal (1993), 43(1), 21-4
                          CODEN: FPJOAB; ISSN: 0015-7473
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   Chlorothalonil (CTL, tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) was both deterrent and
     toxic to Formosan subterranean termites, Coptotermes
     formosanus (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae), in laboratory tests
     using southern yellow pine wafers treated with CTL in oil (AWPA P9 Type
     A), CTL/chlorpyrifos in oil, or CTL in xylene.  The wafers were
     conditioned by evaporative aging at 40° for 4 wk and exposed to
     termite attack in a modified ASTM 4-wk (no-choice) test.  Termites
     were also exposed to CTL in the xylene carrier and solvent-treated pine
     wafers in a 4-wk two-choice test for feeding deterrence.  CTL retentions
     were assayed post-test by x-ray fluorescence, and an average 61 % decrease in
     CTL concentration was found from the pretest nominal retentions.  In the
     no-choice test, CTL retentions of 0.13 to 0.15 pcf (assayed post-test)
     limited wood weight loss from termite feeding to 6-13%, and
     retentions of 0.26-0.39 pcf CTL resulted in only 3-4% wood weight
     loss.  In the two-choice test, CTL retentions ≥0.06 pcf deterred
     termite feeding in comparison to solvent controls, and the highest tested
     retention of 0.38 pcf limited wood weight loss to 1.5%.  Termite
     mortality was pos. correlated with CTL retention.  Assayed CTL retentions
     ≥0.26 pcf restricted  wood weight loss from Formosan
     subterranean termite feeding to <5%.  A heavy oil carrier was not
     essential for CTL efficacy.

L10  ANSWER 16 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1993:75334  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          118:75334
TITLE:                    Termiticidal effects of a glycol borate wood
                          surface treatment
AUTHOR(S):                Grace, J. Kenneth; Yamamoto, Robin T.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Dep. Entomol., Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, 96822-2271,
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09886197

USA
SOURCE: Forest Products Journal (1992), 42(11-12), 46-8
CODEN: FPJOAB; ISSN: 0015-7473
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A remedial **wood** treatment product known as BORA-CARE, which contains disodium octaborate tetrahydrate (DOT) in a solution of poly- and monoethylene glycols, was evaluated in laboratory tests against the Formosan subterranean termite, **Coptotermes formosanus** (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae). In the first test, hemlock cubes (20 by 20 by 20 mm) were dipped twice in a 1:1 (by volume) aqueous dilution of DOT/glycol (23.54% DOT by weight) and air-dried. All **termites** exposed to the cubes in a laboratory test died within 2 wk, with no feeding on the treated cubes. When a treated cube was placed on top of an untreated cube, **termites** moved over the treated cube, but fed only minimally on the untreated cubes before dying. In the second test, termite feeding and mortality were compared from exposure to **wood** treated with either the DOT/glycol solution or the ethylene glycol solvent for the product. Very limited feeding and 100% termite mortality resulted from exposure to **wood** treated with DOT/glycol. In comparison to the control blocks, treatment with the ethylene glycol solvent alone resulted in a small but significant increase in termite mortality (17%) and decrease in feeding. The high concentration of DOT in poly- and monoethylene glycols deposited on the surface of **wood** treated with DOT/glycol and ingested during termite grooming behavior and/or attempted feeding killed **termites** and protected the **wood** surface from termite penetration.

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:201730 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:201730
TITLE: Laboratory evaluation of two slow-acting toxicants against Formosan and eastern subterranean **termites** (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae)
AUTHOR(S): Su, Nan Yao; Scheffrahn, Rudolf H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ft. Lauderdale Res. Educ. Cent., Ft. Lauderdale, FL, 33314, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1991), 84(1), 170-5
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Topical toxicity, lethal time, and bait acceptance of two slow-acting toxicants, mirex and sulfluramid, were determined for the Formosan subterranean termite, **Coptotermes formosanus** and the eastern subterranean termite, Reticulitermes flavipes. When topically applied to C. formosanus, mirex was slightly less toxic (LD50 = 9.14 μg/g) than sulfluramid (LD50 = 6.95 μg/g), but mirex was approx. 34 times more potent (LD50 = 1.78 μg/g) against R. flavipes than sulfluramid (LD50 = 60.64 μg/g). Mortality of R. flavipes as a function of time was fastest for mirex and slowest for sulfluramid. Lethal time (time to kill 90% of test insects) was similar when C. formosanus was treated with either mirex or sulfluramid. Results of a choice bioassay indicated that concentration thresholds of 10 or 30 ppm in **wood** treated with sulfluramid were acceptable to C. formosanus and R. flavipes, resp. These treatments also produced significant mortality (≥68% mortality at ≥4 ppm for C. formosanus, ≥80% mortality at ≥18 ppm for R. flavipes) after an 8-wk exposure. **Wood** blocks treated with ≤90 ppm mirex were accepted by C. formosanus. Mirex concns.

of ≥10 ppm produced ≥68% mortality. R. flavipes accepted blocks treated with up to 15 ppm of mirex and were killed at significantly higher rates (≥80%) when exposed to blocks treated with ≥9 ppm of mirex.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:108090 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:108090
TITLE: Structure/activity relationships of 2-haloalkanoic acids and their esters as antitermitic agents against Formosan subterranean **termites** (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae)
AUTHOR(S): Scheffrahn, Rudolf H.; Su, Nan Yao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Food Agric. Sci., Univ. Florida, Fort Lauderdale, FL, 33314, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1987), 80(2), 312-16
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Field-collected Formosan subterranean termite, **Coptotermes formosanus**, foragers were exposed for 2 wk to **wood** slices containing 5000 ppm of C10-C22 alkanoic and 2-haloalkanoic acids and esters. A feeding reduction index was established to evaluate effects of these compds. on **wood** consumption by **termites**. **Termites** were maintained for 2 wk after treatment on untreated **wood** to determine mortality. Unhalogenated acids had minimal effect on C. formosanus mortality and **wood** consumption, but 2-brominated acids were significantly more toxic and diminished feeding. Me esters of haloacids had a variable effect on antitermitic activity that may have been related to carbon-chain length. 2-Iodooctadecanoic acid and ester treatments were more toxic and less fed upon than comparable 2-bromo compds., which, in turn, were more active than their 2-chloro analogs. Methyl-, ethyl-, and isopropyl-2-halooctadecanoates were equally or more toxic than their resp. haloacids.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:529106 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:129106
TITLE: Effect of molybdenum and tungsten compounds on the survival of **Coptotermes formosanus** Shiraki (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae) in laboratory experiments
AUTHOR(S): Yoshimura, Tsuyoshi; Tsunoda, Kunio; Nishimoto, Koichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wood Res. Inst., Kyoto Univ., Uji, 611, Japan
SOURCE: Material und Organismen (1987), 22(1), 47-56
CODEN: MTOGAF; ISSN: 0025-5270
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Effects of Mo and W compds. on the termite C. formosanus were examined Na molybdate and Na tungstate were effective in diminishing the activity of C. formosanus, though the compds. acted very slowly. They caused 100% mortality of C. formosanus workers after feeding on 5% treated filter paper for only one day. The slow-action of the compds. may indicate their suitability for the bait-block technique of controlling termite attacks. A remarkable discoloration of the abdomen was observed with **termites** fed on the Na molybdate-treated filter papers and **wood** blocks.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:41525 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:41525

09886197

TITLE: Evaluation of two insect growth regulators for the bait-block method of subterranean termite (**Isoptera**: Rhinotermitidae) control
AUTHOR(S): Jones, Susan C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: South. Forest Exp. Stn., U.S. Dep. Agric., Gulfport, MS, 39505, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1984), 77(5), 1086-91
CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The exptl. insect growth regulators fenoxycarb (Ro 13-5223) [72490-01-8] and 2-[p-(m-fluorophenoxy)phenoxy]ethyl ethylcarbamate (Ro 16-1295) [85983-12-6] were effective in the bait-block technique because they caused superfluous intercaste production without adversely affecting feeding of Reticulitermes virginicus and **Coptotermes formosanus** . For R. virginicus, nos. of nonfunctional intercastes exceeded 50% at 4 wk and survival was significantly reduced at 6 wk. Larvae, workers, nymphs, and alates of this species developed morphol. abnormalities. At 6 wk, nos. of C. formosanus intercastes reached 50%, but significant mortality was not observed Differences in food substrate altered C. formosanus intercaste development; intercastes occurred on treated **wood** blocks but not on treated α-cellulose.

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         21728 TRIAZOLE
L11          0 L4 AND TRIAZOLE

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ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:H
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	67.83	68.10

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-8.82	-8.82

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 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 15:33:08 ON 08 AUG 2004
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